



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, February 3. 1772.

TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.  
*Friends and Brethren in our common Cause.*

**T**HE strongest apprehension that our present Representatives will not be allowed any further opportunity to act in Public induces me to be thus early in an ADDRESS to you with respect to a future Election.

As the character of the British Ministry, and the conduct of Him, whom the King has appointed our commander in chief, fully evince with what propriety I, at year, recommended to you the choice of VETERANS in the cause of Liberty; so the frequent prorogations of our General Assembly demonstrate with what judiciousness you gave your votes, at that time.

The generality of our right to act in the Election of the Representatives Body gives an easy opportunity to the British ministry of knowing the general sentiment of this people. For instance—The uniformity of our conduct in choosing men honorably conspicuous for not receding, but rather confirming a Vote of Rights uncontrollable by the British Parliament, is a full declaration of our intentions to maintain such Rights. And this seems as much to be so well comprehended at St. James's, as at the Province House. I am very solicitous to have this channel of communicating our sentiments to the British ministry enlarged; and I think the practice of INSTRUCTING our REPRESENTATIVES, if observed in every town, would effectually answer that purpose. I must instance again—if the future Members should be instructed either to protest strongly against, or utterly to refuse allegiance to a Governor paid more than by their own free will, it would cut off all pretence that that is the sentiment of only a few gloomy politicians. I first declare such an instruction to be my darling wish, after the most mature consideration of every thing which has been published by the friends of the Chair, in its present independence upon us for its support; and then I recommend to you to carry that wish into effect. Not too vain, however, of my own judgment, I with earnest sincerity advise you to use the discreetest precaution. You will find some few in every town who do not expect honors at the present change in our system of government. Converse with such; and beg of them, as an alms, that they would favor you with the *Refrains* of their patient acquiescence. If you gain them, or if you have any previous questions for the more full satisfaction of your own minds, send the whole to some Friend. I think I may promise you free access to every one in Boston; and I know I may promise you a friend, who, at present, imagines himself able to give you the most satisfactory answers.

We have many fine patriotic writers. But, as there are various modes of reasoning upon the same point, perhaps one little versed in law or history may have a consciousness in his manner, different from theirs, and better suited to general capacity. This consideration, and that of its being the duty of every individual to contribute in a public cause, I plead as apology for what follows.

All mankind are equally free by nature. But, upon search, all in society will find their natural freedom lessened; some by brutal force, others by voluntary compacts. I count myself among the latter; for though I dislike the compact of our ancestors, yet, while I consent to remain in this territory, I am bound by it. I dislike it, because I find the governor of this province is to be dominated by another voice than that of this people, whom he is to govern, and who cannot remove him by the quiet method of a vote, tho' he should prove a diabolical tyrant. I dislike it also, because therein the King of Great-Britain has such a negative upon our legislation, that posterity have not a certainty of recovering, in the quiet method of a new act, any thing lost by some old unguarded one of their fore-fathers: Now I beg to know what our compact leaves us to boast of, except that, the governor's interest being involved in our own, we can make him a venial fellow-feeling for us. Change the situation of his interest, and what claim have we upon his feelings? Let his nomination and revenue come from Rome, and the Pope's instructions will doubtless be his sole rule of conduct!!!

With this train of thought, and the most natural fervent wishes for your happiness, I leave you for the present.

**AN ELECTOR, 1772.**  
P. S. Having called myself a subject of voluntary compact, I shall hereafter show wherein I think myself also, in common with you, as involuntary subject of brutal force. *vid. p. 24.*

**FOREIGN ADVICES.**

DUBLIN, Nov. 6. Character of our late PATRIOT.

**DOCTOR CHARLES LUCAS** was born in Dublin about the beginning of the present century, and having received a liberal education, was bred an apothecary. He was a gentleman of unblemished honor, and ended with every virtue that could adorn a public station. As a physician, he was eminent, humane, and charitable; and as a Senator, unbiaised in judgment, invariable in conduct, and incorruptible in integrity.—In the year 1749, he was voted an ene-

my to his country, by a venal majority of the most abandoned—that ever gave laws to this kingdom (except the present) and, like Coriolanus, became an exile, for having justly merited the thanks and approbation of all his fellow subjects. Several years elapsed, during which he improved his medical knowledge, and became eminent in that profession. In the year 1761, he returned to his native country in consequence of a *Nisi profectus*, obtained from his present Majesty, and a vacancy happening at the same time for the city of Dublin, by the dissolution of parliament, on the demise of the late King—he was elected a member for this city, by the grateful suffrages of a loyal and free people, who were acquainted with his sufferings, and had the most unreserved confidence in his patriotic virtues. He then entered on the theatre of public life, and has ever since continued to discharge his duty to his constituents, with a firmness not to be relaxed; with an integrity, not to be paralleled; and with an intrepidity, not to be intimidated. He remained unmoved amidst every change of government, and every revolution of politics, and persisted to the last moment of his life in an avowed detestation of tyranny and injustice, and a love to his country, which no threats could diminish, nor bribes could purchase. In the midst of venality and corruption, unplaced, unbribed, and unpensioned, he remained the torrent of abuse, the opposition of party, and the frowns of power. He was the palladium of constitutional liberty, in this kingdom, and one of those few friends to the public, who have kept the promises made to their constituents, through all temptations of advancement and every sinister artifice of ministerial craft, or viceregal influence. (A)

A letter from Dublin mentions, that the late Dr. Lucas died in very narrow circumstances, and that a pension is talked of for his widow, a young lady whom he married but a few years ago.

**LONDON, Nov. 25.**

The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Cooper, President of the College of New-York, is just arrived in the Fox, Capt. Norman; from New-York. He is said to have come over at the desire of the clergy, to further the settlement of a Bishop in America.

The affair of the Mississippi government is revived since Lord Hillsborough's return from Ireland, and we are told that a civil establishment on that river will take place in the course of the present winter.

Early this morning, about one hundred and fifty prisoners under sentence of transportation, were taken from Newgate, and conducted on board a lighter at Black-frigate to be carried down the river, and shipped on board the vessel that is to take them to America: There are amongst these unhappy wretches, a cart loaded with sick, whose French in particular affected many persons, and may probably produce a malignant disorder.

*Extract of a Letter from a merchant in Cadix, to his correspondent in London, dated Oct. 20, 1771.*

**A**T five o'clock this afternoon, the Vera-Cruz, a Spanish frigate (Don Antonio de la Vega, Commander) arrived here from the Isle of Falkland, after a passage of 35 days; and two hours after, one Scor (an Irish failor, who has been for some time in the Spanish service, and sailed in the same frigate) came to my house. This fellow assures me, that on 14th or 16th of July, two English ships arrived at that island, in order to take possession thereof, in conformity to the convention lately signed between the Spanish Ambassador and Lord Rochford; that the Commodore presented his orders to the Spanish Commander, but that he raised so many difficulties about the restitution, whether it was to be of the whole island, or barely of Port Egmont, that after a three days conference upon the matter, the said English ships were forced to depart; yet it is not known for what port they lay sail. The failor could not inform me what was the purport or substance of the difficulties started; however, the fact is what I have related, and that the restitution was not made. It is also very certain, that the Vera Cruz was purposely dispatched hither, to give information of this affair to the court, and that for the greater secrecy of it, the Captain has his orders to pretend, that he comes immediately from Buenos Ayres, and to suffer nobody to come ashore. The failor in my house, being one of those who rowed the boat that brought ashore the Court dispatches, watched his opportunity to elope, and in hopes of a handsome gratuity, for bringing the news to an Englishman, fled to my house to communicate it to me, as, through the Captain's great care, it is kept a profound secret from the public.

"This is so very interesting a piece of intelligence, that I beg you will immediately cause it to be inserted in our public papers, that the nation may not be surprised and imposed upon, but prepared against every event that may happen; and if you have an intimacy with any of our Ministers, you will do well to communicate it to them, and produce this very letter of mine, to convince them of the reality of the matter, &c."

"P. S. By the next post you may expect farther particulars relative to this affair."

November 29. A letter from Ireland advises, that when the House of Commons of that kingdom waited on the Lord Lieutenant with their resolution, viz.— "That seven Commissioners have been sufficient for the collection of the Revenue," he said,

*Gentlemen, I think it my duty to inform his Majesty of the sense of the House of Commons, expressed in this resolution; and I think it incumbent upon me, upon this occasion, to acquaint you, that I have received his Majesty's letters for appointing certain Commissioners therein mentioned, to the number of five, to be Commissioners of Excise, and certain other persons to the number seven, to be Commissioners of Customs, pursuant to the several acts of parliament in this kingdom.*

The resolution was carried by a majority of 46. The patriotic party in the Irish House of Commons, we hear, intend, since they have carried the question against *increasing* the number of the revenue Commissioners, to make a motion for *reducing* the present board; which consists of seven members, as seldom more than three ever reside in the kingdom for the transaction of public business.

The Lord Lieutenant may, in obedience to the Royal command, increase the officers of the Crown to what number he pleases in Ireland. But if parliament refuses to make a provision for their maintenance, we apprehend that very few, indeed, will be proud of enlisting themselves under the banners of government.

A War in Germany is inevitable. The King of Prussia has entered Poland with forty thousand men. The Russians have evacuated the fortified places in their possession, on the Germanic side of Poland, for Prussian garrisons. The unwilful precipitancy of the Court of Vienna, in making a demand of cessions on the side of Moldavia, kindled this flame. The Czarina was enraged; and she set all engines at work to rouse his Prussian Majesty's ambition and natural jealousy against Austria.

The dispute between Great-Britain and Spain will produce no immediate consequences. (It was altogether a smuggling affair in the West-Indies; and it will be explained away. In the mean time Spain is actually arming. France will not continue an idle spectator on the continent; and we, from treaty as well as good policy, must take an active part on the opposite side.

Falmouth, Calco-Bay, Jan. 22, 1772.

**TO BE LET,**

**A very convenient Bake-House,** situate at the Head of the most accustomed Wharf in the Town. It has been improved for a Number of Years past in the Baking Business. If any Person has an Inclination to Hire it, the Terms will be made easy to him, and the Proprietor will afford him every Assistance in his Power. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes and Gill.

**Caleb Blanchard**

At his Store in Union-Street near the Market, BOSTON, Has just imported in the PAOLI, Capt. Cozzens, And other Ships from London, A general Assortment of

**English and India Goods,**

Which he will sell at the very lowest Advance for Cash, Among his Goods are,

**A few newest fashion'd draw Caul** and rich laced Bonnets,—Ladies Caps,—Mens and Womens unglaz'd Kid & Lamb Gloves,—fine flower'd Muslin Aprons,—very genteel white Handkerchiefs with red Borders,—plain & striped Duffels,—7 qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. & 10-qr. Rose Blankets,—Beaver Coatings, Lambkins, Ratteens, Baizes, Swanskins, Flannels.—A large Assortment of superfine Cloths, with Shalloons and Trimmings,—most Kinds of Stuffs for Womens Gowns, with every Kind of GOODS usually imported for this Market,—but to mention every Article would be too tedious. The very best HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPICES, PEPPER, &c. &c.

**Said Blanchard calls on all those that** are indebted to him, whose Accounts, Notes, &c. have been due above 12 Months to make immediate Payments, or their Accounts, &c. will certainly be put in Suit at the next Inferior Court without Exception.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A new Brig, 130 Tons Burthen,** a very Barthelemy V-skel. Also a large convenient House suitable for a Trader or a Publick House, at the S. uth-End of Boston: The Pay to be made easy to the Purchaser. Enquire of the Proprietor.

**FLOUR.**

Superfine and common Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, to be sold by CHARLES MILLER, very low for Cash.—ALSO, Cocoa, Chicory, Green Coffee Sugar, Linseed Oil by the Barrel, &c.

*vid page 457. Vol. 3. // By Master James Lovel. vid page 157-161. Vol. 2. V Gov. Hutchinson, is said otherwise see pa 576. Vol. 3. a for Our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. said pa. 311. Vol. 3. vid the Convention pa. 439. p. 111. vid. pa. 12. (a) vid Account of his Funeral, pa. 41*

Reflexes EDES and GILL,  
Please to insert the following in your next.  
To Mr. RICHARD DRAPER, Publisher of the Massachusetts Gazette.

S I R,

**I** FIND in your paper of the 2d Instant, a certain old gentleman, one *Senex*, has undertaken to help your friend *Chronus*, in compliance with his desire, to some of the most material facts relative to the support of governors. And according to the account of this chronologist, who is old enough to remember the dispute with governor *Shute*, it appears that he was *instructed* to insist upon a fixed salary; and that the House of Representatives refused a compliance therewith. Hence one may naturally infer that a refusal in the House of Representatives to comply with an unreasonable instruction to the governor, is not a modern thing. It was done by the House of Representatives above fifty years ago; and therefore it is hoped, that if the present House should continue their refusal to exempt the commissioners of the customs from their *disburse* of the public tax, agreeable to an *instruction* to the present governor, it will not be said to be an unprecedented opposition to government; which is a cant expression made use of in the last and present administration, whenever the House have firmly asserted their own Privilege, or the Rights of their Constituents. I would further observe, that from the time of governor *Shute*, and long before, even more than ninety years, till now, the governors have received their salaries by grants of the Assembly; and yet in all that time till three or four years after the arrival of *Barnard*, the freedom as well as the being of our constitution continued, and the people enjoyed all those blessings which *Chronus* tells us are secured by it. Is it not then, to repeat my own words, strange that after so long experience to the contrary, it should all at once be found out by this *Chronus*, to be absolutely necessary to the freedom and the very being of the constitution, that the King should take upon himself the payment of his governor? *Chronus* himself says, "it is necessary that the executive power should be supported by the body of which it is the head." Herein he says right: And is not the General Assembly the body, of which the Governor is the head? Ought not therefore the Governor, according to *Chronus's* own opinion, to be supported by the Assembly? Yes surely. Otherwise, as he is not dependent upon the people for his place, he is totally independent of them, and may if he pleases, be the tool of accursed administration, with which he has his connexions to injure and ruin them. *Chronus* says, that if the two branches refuse or withhold this support, they will render themselves absolute, and change the constitution. And therefore lest they should withhold it, he would have the constitution changed, by his being supported another way, though still at the PEOPLE'S EXPENSE. That the constitution is thereby changed, I may appeal to *Chronus* himself; for he says the governor is thereby rendered more independent of the people; and if so, a change is in some degree effected in the constitution. But if the two branches should refuse or withhold this support, says *Chronus*: And what if they should not refuse or withhold it? Why then the governor would be supported, as he says he should be, "by the body of which he is the head." Now I affirm they never did refuse it. *Chronus's* auxiliary, old Mr. *Senex*, tells us, that the house declined granting to lieutenant-governor *Dummer* any salary, and not only to him but the other officers of government. But the good gentleman in great simplicity gives a sufficient reason for it; because the lieutenant-governor "refus'd his consent to a bill for making £60,000 in bills of credit upon loan." How could the governor and the other officers be paid, if he refus'd his consent to a supply bill? I observe that *Senex* does not say the house refus'd, but declined, making the governor any grant; that is, they delayed to make any grants for the payment of the public officers out of the treasury, till the treasury could be supplied, in a way which they judg'd most convenient for their constituents, and they were the only judges; though it happened to be "directly against the King's instruction." It seems even in that day, a distinction was made by evil and corrupt ministers, between his Majesty's service, and the interest of the people; and so good a governor as Mr. *Dummer*, being dependent for his place, was for a short time influenced by them—I desire to know which was the greatest infringement of the constitution; the governor's refusing to suffer the house of representatives to supply the treasury in the way and manner which they thought best, or their declining to make any grants out of the treasury, till it could be supplied, and in their own way and manner.—This question arises, upon a supposition that the house did really refuse to make the governor's grant, which *Senex* has not made appear. He says that the governor rather than *Senex*, consented to the bill; but I rather think, that honest gentleman lieutenant-governor *Dummer*, who was not only born and educated in the country, as *Chronus* observes of the present governor, but sincerely loved his country, its religion and liberty, and was greatly esteemed and honored by his people, I say I rather think, that he was convinced that it was for their interest to consent to the bill, and that he thought that he could not do more for his Majesty's service than by promoting the interest of the people; and therefore to preserve his own integrity, which was dearer to him than the smiles of the great or the emoluments of his place, he chose to risk the consequence of counteracting the instruction he had received from the ministry. This account of the matter, I am sure, is more to the honor of that worthy gentleman, and more agreeable to the character he bore as a conscientious man, than to suppose as *father Senex* does, that he consented to a bill which he thought "of pernicious tendency," only for the sake of receiving a salary. This "compulsion," as *Senex* calls it, he says was so flagrant, that governor *Barnard* soon after was *instructed*, "to take no money as salary, unless it was established for the time of his administration." And what part did governor *Barnard* then take? Why *Senex* says, "he refused to let the other branches act till he could act himself with freedom." Did they then do any thing to prevent his acting with freedom? No; They granted him an ample support, but he refus'd to accept it, being *instructed* so to do. The stand which

the house then made, against this ministerial *instruction*, does them honor, and will to the latest posterity. The governor as *Senex* observes, "did not live to finish the controversy." Mr. *Belcher* succeeded him; and he was *instructed* to follow his example; that is, to controvert for, and strenuously insist on, a fixed salary, for the time of his administration. This gentleman had been against the instruction; but it is most caudid to suppose he altered his mind. If he were now alive and in the chair, he would certainly be highly affronted, if any one should dare to say, that he accepted the commission on condition of his insisting upon the instruction; and that he insisted upon the instruction with no other view than to preserve his place. He threw the government into great confusion, by refusing a salary of £1000 sterling, as *Senex* says he did, repeatedly offered him for two or three years. A Grant of £1000 sterling, was certainly an honorable support; and it was the sum which the ministry themselves had proposed as adequate. It shows that the House had no thought of "haiving the governor, (to use the words of *Chronus*) into a compliance with their measures." And they discovered the same pacific disposition in a successful address to the king, praying that the governor might have leave to accept his salary, & "giving the strongest assurances, as *Senex* says, that succeeding assemblies would at the beginning of every year provide an ample and honorable support." What strong assurance that house could give, that would satisfy his majesty, or any one else, that succeeding assemblies, who could not be bound by their address, or any thing but the charter, or an act of this government, I believe it will be difficult for our old gentleman to tell us. These strong assurances have often been mentioned, as occasion hath called for it. If I mistake not, it was mentioned to the house of Representatives, by the gentleman who now fills the chair; and that too when he was only a lieutenant governor, in a message to them, wherein he reminds them of a grant for his services, which they had before appointed a time to take under consideration. Whatever these strong assurances were, and whether succeeding assemblies were morally or constitutionally bound by such assurances of that one branch or not, they have ever since made yearly grants to the governors of (within a few pounds of) £1000 sterling at the beginning of the year, or their first session; and the governors have appear'd to be satisfied with it. *Senex* tells us, that "governor *Shirley* has said his salary did not commensurate, defray the expenses of his family." But I can by no means agree with *Senex*, that a salary of a thousand pounds sterling "cannot be accounted so very honorable," especially if those fine things called *perquisites* are taken into consideration.

*Senex* is not "able to say what was the immediate occasion of the King's taking upon himself to pay his governor," but he seems to conjecture that it was because "the House of Representatives, after the present governor, then lieutenant-governor came to the chair, departed from the assurances that had been given in Mr. *Belcher's* time." Upon enquiry into this matter I find, that governor *Barnard* left the province in the month of August 1769, having been paid fully up to that time. He had prorogued the Assembly to the 15th of January following then to meet in Boston. Lieutenant governor *Hutchinson* further prorogued it to the 14th of March, to meet in Boston, and afterwards to the 5th of the same month to meet at Harvard College in Cambridge. The Assembly then met, and being greatly disgusted at the measure of calling the Assembly at Cambridge, away from their ancient, established and legal seat, to their own injury as well as detriment to the public, the House took up near a fortnight of the first part of the session in petitioning his Honor to remove them to Boston, remonstrating, and finally protesting against holding the court at Cambridge, all which they judged necessary to be done, before they proceeded to any business. In less than a fortnight afterwards, and more than a fortnight before the close of the session, which may properly enough be said to be the middle of the session, the House of its own motion appointed a time as usual, to consider of a proper sum, & on the day fixed upon, made the grant, and the bill was read the three times the next day, and accepted. His honor received this grant. The following year, as *Senex* observes, the two first sessions passed without any business; and in about the middle of the third session, the House appointed a time for making a grant to the Lieutenant Governor, and on the day appointed, made the grant, which the Governor declined to receive.—In the session following, which was in April last, the House early in the session made two grants to the governor, the one for his services when lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, and the other to enable him as governor, to carry on the affairs of the province; both which he declined receiving. His Excellency in a message of the 5th of April, acquainted the house of the reason why he did not incline to receive the grant of the former session, viz. because "he could not consent with his duty to the king." And in the close of that message, he tells the house, "there was a probability that his support might have been provided for in another way."—It is an ill compliment paid to the Ministry or the Governor, to suppose that either of them would be so capricious as to take exception at the grant's not being made at the very beginning of the session, since they were made at the first session in which they judged they could confidently do any business at all. This was a reasonable compliance with those strong assurances which *Senex* tells us were made, that an ample support should be provided at the beginning of every year, not at the beginning of any session. Yet he insinuates, that "this conduct accelerated the establishment made in England," because it was not made "at the beginning of the session." The last grant to the governor was made in the first week of the first session in the year, and it was the usual sum of 1000l. sterling. Why then did not the Governor accept it? Because "he could not consent with his duty to the King." Can any one think he would have been *instructed* not to receive a support from the people, without a comfortable assurance that he should have it another way? Not at all. And he says as much himself in his message, though not so explicitly as the worthy governor of New-York, I mean the Earl of Dunmore. And this intimation, if

not full assurance, he had, too early for the conduct of his house relative to his grant, if it had been justly exceptionable, to have been known to administration in England, and so to have "accelerated the establishment of his salary from home." In short, I can conceive of no reason for the King's being advis'd to take the payment of his governor upon himself, but that he might be able to *Chronus* confess he is, "more independent" of the people; and I with my countrymen would consider, before it is too late, whether this is not laying the axe at the very root of a free constitution?

*Senex* professes "to admire (*Chronus's*) candid way of writing." But in this part of the country, he is generally looked upon as a very incandide writer: And he boldly to advance what the disinterested on all sides know to be false, railing at those who, with much more candor than is due to him, have endeavoured to convince him of his folly, and obstinately persisting in his error, without being able to throw the least spark of light upon it; if this I say, be his "way of writing," as really is, no one can wonder at the judgment which the people have form'd of him. *Senex* may "contribute to his power to encourage him" as he promises to do: but will never be in his power to convince a sensible American that no one has attempted to infringe the public rights, which *Chronus* hath the effrontery to affirm; or persuade a free people, which necessarily follows from his "candid way of writing," that it is prudent for them to surrender their liberties to TYRANTS, & consent to be made SLAVES. B. Y.

Lawrence, January 28, 1772. Vid. pa. 47

## A new Store

Opposite the Head of Green's Wharf, near the Market. It is now open'd, in which there is a great variety of English Goods, to be sold Wholesale, by

Henry Humphreys.

N. B. Wheat, Flour, Hard-Bread, Oatmeal, Peas, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Wax, &c. will be taken in Payment.

## WANTED.

A very good Turkey Carpet, four

Yards Square, and one old Fashion large Sconce Looking Glass, free from any Defects in the Silvering, measuring from 25 to 30 Inches wide, and from 36 to 40 Inches long. Any Person having either of the above Articles to dispose of at a reasonable Rate, may hear of a Purchaser by inquiring of the Printer.

## LEMMONS,

Choice Malaga Lemmons, To be Sold by EDWARD PROCTER, at the Sign of the Schooner, for ONE PISTAREEN a dozen, and as cheap by the Box or any Quantity as can be bought in Boston.

## TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH HALL,

In Cole-Lane, opposite Mr. Winslow's Distill House.

## By Wholesale or Retail,

New-England and West-India

RUM, old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Anniseed and Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, and all Kinds of Groceries at the lowest Rates.

N. B. West-India Rum by the Barrel.

Just imported, and to be sold

By William Wingfield,

At his Shop in Union-Street, BOSTON.

A genteel Assortment of flower'd and

plain luteerings of all colours, rich brocades, pink, rose, green, and cloth colour'd English damasks, padufoys, ducaups, English and India taffeties, best hair gristles, a very neat assortment of flower'd and plain sattins, yard wide and 6-4 book-mullins, yard wide and 6-4 flower'd mullins for ladies sacks, a great variety of gauze of all sorts, chincies, callicoes and patches, lawn and cambricks, paste combs, and all sorts of goods suitable for all seasons, too many to enumerate in an advertisement, which he will sell very low for cash only.

Said Wingfield calls on all those

that are indebted to him on bond, book or notes, to make immediate payment, or their accounts, &c. will certainly be put in suit the next Inferior Court without exception, as he intends for London soon, and desires all those that has any accounts to settle with him to bring them in, in order for a settlement.

Imported in the last Ships from London,

By Daniel M'Carthy.

And to be sold at his Shop situated between the Cornfield

and the Mill-Bridge, a general Assortment of English and India Goods, as cheap as at any Shop or Store in Boston, without exception.

[The Particulars will be in our next.]

## TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious Brick Store, at

the lower End of King-Street, the South-side. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be sold at a reasonable Price, and upon easy Terms of Payment.

A young bealthful Negro Fellow, com-

parably acquainted with several Branches of the Potter's Business. Any Person carrying on that Manufacture, will find him to be a valuable Acquisition. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Vid page 508. Vol. 3. Charter vid page 1077. Vol. 2. & vid. Hutchinsons Speech page 87.

Vol. 3. 9 page 87. 9 vid page 576. Vol. 3. & vid. pa. 620 Vol. 2. \* vid. pa. 580. Vol. 2. & vid. pa. 10 Vol. 3.

3 vid. page 57 Vol. 3. (1) vid. pa. 134. Vol. 3. (2) To find these turn to Index Vol. 3. under Representatives.

(3) vid. page 458. Vol. 3. & vid. his Speech pa. 385. Vol. 3. (4) vid. pa. 576. Vol. 3.

The following is taken from the *Newport Mercury*; and shows in Part the Grievances our Brethren and English Fellow Subjects are suffering in the Islands of Grenada and the Grenadines. But what is particularly striking and exemplary, is the inflexibility of five truly honorable COUNSELLORS, tho' by their Constitution liable to immediate Suspension, in Vindication of the Rights of THE PEOPLE against arbitrary ministerial Instructions.—How long! O LORD, before thy People are delivered from cruel and unreasonable Men! May the noble Example of the patriotic COUNSELLORS, whose sufferings add a Lustre to their Virtue, have a full Influence in the Hearts and publick Conduct of others in the like Stations, upon all just Occasions, in this and every Part of his Majesty's Dominions! From the *NEWPORT MERCURY*, January 30. The following was received from GRENADA, last Week, with an earnest Request that it might be inserted.

**G**ENERAL Leysbourne arrived here about 5 Weeks before he called a Council, and when he did call one, it was for no other Purpose than to swear in Mr. de Chanteloupe, one of the old French Subjects, and a Roman Catholic, by Virtue of the Kings Mandamus. Governor Leysbourne's Commission, which contains a Power which no other Governor of a British Colony ever had, gives him that of receiving old French Subjects into the Council and Assembly, Commissions of the Peace and making them Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Court of Errors, and dispenses them from taking the Test; although every other of his Majesty's Subjects are obliged by the same Commission to conform themselves to the Acts of Parliament. It has been urged that the Test-Act did not extend to the Colonies, but by Governor Melville's Commission, 9th of April, 1764, it was made to extend as well as all the other Laws of England, and a Constitution perfectly similar to that of the other British Islands was given to Grenada.—This was the Charter of that Island, given the Inhabitants in the most solemn Manner, under the great Seal, and in their Opinion as irrevocable as Magna Charta in England. Then all Officers were obliged to take the Test, and all went on well. An Assembly was called for one Year, and at the Expiration of it, another, for the same Term; but now the Assembly of Grenada, are to be during Pleasure; and composed, in Part, of Roman Catholics, so that besides the illegality, if the People happen to be deceived in their Choice, they may suffer many Years without Hopes of Remedy; and for the Time to come, cannot reckon upon the Enjoyment of one single Advantage for any Length of Time, as the Will of the Prince is to be Law in poor Grenada.—Tobago and St. Vincent's are exempted from Roman Catholic Judges and Lawyers, but their Constitution is equally unstable with that of Grenada. The Gentlemen of the Council seeing no End of these Innovations, refused Swearing in Mr. de Chanteloupe. They represented to the Governor, that they were willing to obey any legal Orders of the Crown, but that they could not, bound as they were by a solemn Oath, aid and assist in the putting in Execution any unlawful ones, they represented to the Governor, that the King had sworn to govern the Realm of England, and the Dominions thereto belonging, by the Statutes agreed on in Parliament and the Laws and Customs of the same.—That it was out of the Power of the Crown in any Part of the British Dominions, to enforce an Act of Parliament on one Part of the Subjects and dispense with it on another Part, that it was as much a Law throughout the Colonies, that every Office of Trust, Civil or Military, should be filled by Subjects signing the Test, as any other Law whatever; and if that had not been the Case, it was introduced into Grenada by general Melville's Commission of April 9th, and could not be revoked but by King, Lords and Commons.

The Governor was reminded of his own Oath, but he said that was his Affair and not the Council's, that Oath was read, ordered by an Act of WILLIAM and Mary 8th, Chap. 22, Sec. 4, and is as follows, "That he the said Governor shall be sworn in Council to the punctual and *bona fide* Observances of all the Clauses in that Act," among which is the following, "That all Places of Trust in the Courts of Law, and what relates the Treasury of the Plantations, shall be in the Hands of native born Subjects of England, Ireland, or of the said Plantations." Now, it is to be observed, that the Council is a Court of Errors and Appeal. The Governor said he did not ask Advice or Consent, that the King's Orders must be complied with.—He ordered the Provost Marshal to introduce Mr. de Chanteloupe, he was introduced, and the Governor ordered the Oaths to be immediately administered to him.—The Gentlemen of the Council were bound, by their Oaths, to support the Constitution, and being all Gentlemen of independent Property, stopped the putting such an unconstitutional Measure into Execution, by retiring.—One and all left the Council-Chamber, and the Governor and M. de Chanteloupe remained alone.

The Names of the Gentlemen of the Council are Judge MAXWELL, Judge WILKES, eldest Brother of the Alderman, JOHN MELVILL, JOHN DE PONTHEUVE, and Major M'LELLAN. GRENADA. By his Excellency William Leysbourne Leysbourne, Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Island of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

**W**HEREAS Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, Esquire, did present to me a Mandamus under his Majesty's Sign Manual, appointing him one of the Members of his Majesty's Council of the Islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines: And whereas, at a Meeting of the Members of his Majesty's Council for the said Islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, held in the Council-Chamber, in the Town of St. George, on the Third Day of this instant December, I did direct the said Mandamus to be ready, and, in Pursuance thereof, ordered the Provost Marshal to call in the said Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, (who was attending for that Purpose) to be sworn in a Member for the said Council;

And whereas the Honorable Patrick Maxwell, John Melvill, John de Ponthieu, Robert M'Leilan, and Israel Wilkes, Esquires, being all the Members of his Majesty's Council then present in the Island of Grenada, did object to, and refuse to swear in the said Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe a Member of his Majesty's Council, in Disobedience of his Majesty's said Mandamus, and wilfully absented themselves from the Council, (notwithstanding they were admonished by me, that the Consequence of such Disobedience would be their Suspension from being Counsellors) for which said Disobedience, Refusal and Absence, I have suspended the said P.M. J.M. J.de P. R.M. and J.W. Esquires, and each every of them, from sitting in, and being of his Majesty's Council, and they, the said P. M. &c. and each and every of them are, and is hereby, suspended accordingly from being Members of his Majesty's said Council. Given under my Hand this third Day of December. Signed WILLIAM L. LEYBOURNE.

Messieurs EBBS & GILL, IF you think the following worthy a Place in your valuable Paper, you may possibly oblige some Persons, who at all times have a claim to compassion, I mean the Sick; and certainly your constant Reader, and most humble Servant, HUMANUS.

**A**NOTHER considerable quantity of Snow falling, enough to give us the prospect of Sledding, and also Sleying (as it is called) again; brings to my mind a scene I was witness to about three weeks past; which I would recommend to the serious consideration of all lovers of sleigh-rides. I was called to watch with a sick friend, who lived in one of the main streets of the town; his disorder, which was a fever, had affected his brain. About midnight I heard a noise at a distance, which I soon found to be sleigh-bells, persons hurrying, hallooing, bellowing, screaming, laughing of horses, &c. all which together made a most horrid discord. When I first found what the noise proceeded from, I was aware that it might affect my friend; and accordingly, with two other persons, who watched with me, went to his bed-side: We soon found that our precaution was well taken, for as the noise drew nearer to the house, his wildness increased, and when it was opposite to it, he was in an agony; inasmuch, that it was with great difficulty, that three persons kept him in his bed. This was the case three times that night. My friend did not enjoy one moment's interval of reason after that time, and died the next day!

Since the above instance, the ingenuity of some of those nocturnal sleigh-tricksters, has added the Drum and Conk-drum, or Pope-horn, to their own natural, noisy, abilities; which I dare say their Auditors think enough in all Conscience without such additions. This practice, Gentlemen, is a nuisance, and a very great one to the Town in general, but when applied to such a Case as I have mentioned, it is horrid Inhumanity. Boston, Jan. 31, 1772.

**PHILADELPHIA**, January 26. The brig *Consally*, Capt. Robert Miller, failed from Dublin the beginning of C. ober, with near 70 passengers on board, for this port, and by several letters, &c. from Ireland, we have great reason to think that she is cast away on the Welsh Coast, and every person perished. **PORTSMOUTH**, January 31. Came to Town last Saturday Mr. Charles Williams of Boston, and Mrs. Desire Bell, Widow of Capt. Daniel Bell, late of Boston, and in the Evening was married by Dr. Raven.

**BOSTON** February 3, 1772. (The Southern Post not arriv'd at this Publication.) We hear that Capt. Mark Feras, in a sloop bound from Glasgow for this Place, with about 30 People on Board, after being 14 Weeks at Sea, and their Provisions almost expended, was early on Friday Morning last unfortunately driven on Shore at Plumb-Island near Newbury-Port. It is said the Cargo is entirely free from Damage, and that it's probable the Vessel may be got off again.

Captain Tristram Coffin, in the Schooner *Phoenix*, on his Passage from St. Eulatia to Nantucket in Lat. 38 : 26 : Long. 70 : 30 : on the 12th ult. spoke with the Snow *Harry* and *Packel*, from New-York, bound to Falmouth, two Days out, all well; but did not learn the Master's Name.

Lately killed at Dorchester, by Mr. Seth Sumner, a Cow raised by Mr. Jewell of Stow, the Weight whereof was as follows, viz. The rough Tallow 15 lb. the Suet 43 lb. and the remainder making up in the whole 980 Weight.

On the 25th Instant died very suddenly at Boxford, the Rev. Mr. John Cushing, in the 63d Year of his Age, Pastor of a Church in that Town.

Tuesday last died here Miss Sally Drowne, a Daughter of Mr. Thomas Drowne, after lingering Sickness, &c. 24. Her Remains were decently interred Friday Afternoon.

We have advice that Mr. *William Taylor*, of this Town, Merchant, Son of Col. *William Taylor*, of Milton, lately died on his Passage from hence to Europe, a few days before the Vessel arrived there.

Died at Middleborough, Mr. *Andrew Oliver*, Son of Peter Oliver Esq;

Died at Salisbury, Miss Elizabeth Webster, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Webster, of that Place.

Died at Medford on Friday last, Mrs. Joanna Browne, Relict of the Rev. John Browne, late of Haverhill, in the 78th Year of her Age. Her Remains are to be interred at half after Two this Afternoon.

**TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE**, on Thursday the Twelfth Day of March next, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

**The Mansion House of the late EDWARD SHEAFFE**, Esq; at Charlestown, pleasantly situated near the Meeting-House. It is a handsome and commodious Building, with a good Yard and Garden, Barn and other Out-Houses, a good Pump, and a Rain-Water Cistern. The Sale to be at the Premises.

### The Managers of Faneuil-Hall

LOTTERY, Letter L, hereby notify the Public, That the said Lottery shall ABSOLUTELY commence Drawing on the Fourteenth Instant, at Faneuil Hall; where those who are disposed, may attend.

A few Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter L, may be had at Green and Russell's Printing-Office in Queen-Street.

On **WEDNESDAY** next, At TEN in the Morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street, A great Variety of English Goods, as usual. J. RUSSEL, Auctioneer.

**IMPORTED** In the last Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL, And to be Sold at the lower end King-Street, by **William Gooch**,

A genteel Assortment of Paper-Hangings, Window-Glass of every Dimension, Looking Glasses, Painters Colours, raw and boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Glue, Whiting, by the Hoghead or small Quantity, Paint Brushes and Linners Tools of all Sizes, Glaziers Diamonds, Leaf Gold, Ship Tarsels, Barr and Sheet Lead, &c. Colours prepared for House and Ship Painting. N. B. Parker's best LONDON PORTER, CHESHIRE CHEESE, and ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR.

**HYSON TEA** JUST OPENED, equal to any Imported in this Market, to be Sold at a remarkable low Price by **Joseph Peirce**,

At his Shop the North-Side of the Town-House, Boston. Where may be had, The very best Souchong and Bohan Tea, with a general Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable to any Season, and as cheap as can be bought in Town.

**TO BE SOLD** By **Benjamin Church**, On **THURSDAY** next, At his usual Place of Sale;

**B**road Cloths, Rattrees, double Camblets, Camblets, terms, Calamancos, Gausse, Lawes, Checks, Stript Hollands, Irish Hollands, Silsea Tansams, Linnen, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, cotton thread and worsted Hosi, worsted and silk Mitts, Dowlassies, Osnabrigs, Plaides, a Quantity of wash'd Irish Hollands, very fine half a Dozen Mahogany Chairs, Leather Bottoms, Watches, &c.

**Abraham Cornish**, From *Exeter*;

**H**AS begun his Cod-Fish-Hook Manufactory, at the Head of the Governor's Wharf, North-End of Boston—Where Merchants and others may be supplied on the lowest Terms, (for Cash or good Bills only) with all Sorts of the best Fish-Hooks, for the New-England and Newfoundland Fishery, warranted Proof, equal to any, and superior to most imported.

**W. B. Great Allowance will be given to such as take Quantities, and their Orders by Letter as faithfully obey'd, as if personally present.**

**STRAY'D**, or Stolen, from JOSEPH LYND, of Malden: on the Night of the 26th Instant: A black Mare, about 14 hands high, Eight or Ten Years old; hath a white Star in her Forehead, some white hairs on the end of her Tail; Trots well; and paces Lame: Whoever shall take up said Mare and convey her to the owner, shall have Six Dollars Reward, and if he brings the Thief, and he be convicted, shall have Eight Dollars more, paid by me. **JOSEPH LYND**, Malden, January 28, 1772.

**Thomas Brown**,

At the Crow and Sceptre in Back-Street, has for Sale A good Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, very cheap for Cash only.

**A L S O**, Some RHUBARB, at a remarkable low Price, said by several proper Judges who have made trial of it, to be equal in Quality to any ever imported into America.

**ENTERED IN** Snow from Halifax, Babson from Falmouth and Weymouth from Liverpool.

**CLEARED OUT** Hooton for North Carolina, Damsay for Virginia, Freeman and Davis for Halifax, Mackay for Dominica, Erskine for Glasgow, White for London, Tucker for Dartmouth.

**OUTWARD BOUND** Manley, Butler, and Hufey for West-Indies. Blidget for Suranam.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Four Whites. Five Blacks. Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eleven.

**High Water at BOSTON for this present Week.** Monday, 36 min. after 11 } Friday, 0 m. aft. 2 } Tuesday, 30 min. af. 12 } Saturday, 29 m. af. 3 } Wednesday, 41 m. aft. 12 } Lord's Day 19 m. af. 3 } Thursday, 35 min. after 1 } New Moon Monday noon

# THOMAS LEE,

At his Store near the Swing-Bridge, has imported in the  
Rockingham, just arrived from LONDON;  
SERGES of all Colours, Kerseys and Flannels, which  
will be sold unusually cheap.

## SILKS.

A beautiful Variety of LADIES SILKS, of almost every  
Kind  
Brussels and Mecklin Laces; Gold and Silver Laces;  
Gold and Silver rich Basket Buttons.  
A large Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS; suitable  
for all Seasons, at the lowest Rates.  
IRISH LINNENS of all Widths and Prices, from 7s. 6d.  
Old Tenor the Yard, per Piece, very cheap.  
Also, Paper Hangings, Powder, Shot, Bar-Lead, Ruffia  
Ravens and English Duck, Osnaburghs.  
114 Cash given for BEES-WAX.

General Post-Office, New York, Nov. 1, 1771.

Notice is hereby given, that on account  
of the new Regulation of the Post to Canada, which  
is to arrive every Tuesday Evening at this Office;  
and the Weekly Post from the Eastward and South-  
ward, arriving every Wednesday; the Mail go-  
ing from hence by the Packet, will for the future,  
be closed at Twelve o'Clock at Night, on the first  
Wednesday in every month, (being the same time  
it closes at the General Post-Office in London for  
America) and a Packet dispatched therewith the  
next Day for Falmouth. By Command of the  
Deputy-Post-Master-General.

ALEX. COLDEN, Secr.

To be sold reasonable,

80 or 100,000 Foot of Boards,  
500 Barrels of Shavings, and a good Ship about 13 Tons.  
Inquire of *Forbes & Partners*.

This is to give Notice, That the  
Copartnership of BLACK and GEMMIL, of Boston,  
Tobaccoists, is mutually dissolved.  
Boston, Jan. 25, 1772.

DAVID BLACK,  
MATT. GEMMIL.

All Persons that have any De-  
mands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Mr. James  
Pearce, late of Cambridge, Yeoman, deceased, are de-  
sired to bring in their Accounts immediately to Peleg  
Bennett, of Charlestown, Executor, or Alice Pearce  
of Cambridge, Executrix to the last Will and Testament  
of the Deceased, in Order for Settlement.

## TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen the last Night, out of the Stable  
of the Subscriber, a Mare of a red Roan, about 14 hands  
and an half high, 25 years old, with a white spot on her  
right Cheek, of very high Hips, her hind Legs some-  
what crooked, paces all a, also a tuff saddle and bridle.  
Whoever shall take up said Mare, so that the Owner  
may have her again, shall have the above reward, and  
all necessary charges paid by Ephraim Parker, Innholder.  
Reading, Jan. 22, 1772.

Taken up some Time ago, in the  
Road between Brookline and Cambridge Bridge, a large  
Silver Spoon. The Owner by telling the Marks, and pay-  
ing the Charge of this Advertisement, may have it again.  
Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.  
To DAVID PHIPS, of Cambridge, in the  
County of Middlesex, Esq; one of the prin-  
cipal Proprietors of the Tract of Land here-  
in after mentioned—Greeting.

Whereas you, with seven others, Pro-  
prietors of a certain Tract of undivided Land lying at  
Miltons as Broad-Bay (in the Eastward Parts of said  
Province) commonly known by the Name of the Lincoln-  
shire Company Patent or Grant, being a Tract of Land  
formerly granted by the Council established at Plymouth in  
the County of Devon in Great Britain, unto John Beau-  
champ of Lincoln, and John Lovett of Boston in the  
Kingdom aforesaid, have made Application to me for call-  
ing a Meeting of the Proprietors of said Tract of Land,  
for the Purpose herein after mentioned:—You are there-  
fore (in his Majesty's Name) hereby required to notify and  
warn (in time and manner as the Law directs) the Pro-  
prietors of the same Tract of Land, to meet at the dwell-  
ling-House of Col. Joseph Ingersoll in Boston, on Thursday  
the Twelfth Day of March next, at Four of the Clock in  
the Afternoon.

To choose a Moderator of said Meeting. A Clerk of said  
Proprietors. A Committee to transact the Affairs of said  
Proprietors, as Occasion may require, and any other needful  
Officers. To agree upon a Method for calling of Meetings  
of said Proprietors for the future, and to appoint and au-  
thorize proper Persons for that Purpose, if the said Propri-  
etors shall think fit. Also to raise such Monies from the feo-  
deral Rights as shall be judged useful for carrying on the  
Affairs of the said Propriety.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this Twenty-second  
Day of January, A. D. 1772, and in the twelfth Year of  
His Majesty's Reign.

Justice of the Peace thro' out the said Province.

In Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant,  
the Proprietors of the undivided Tract of Land therein  
mentioned are hereby notified and warned to meet at Time  
and Place for the Purpose set forth in the Warrant.

DAVID PHIPS.

To be sold, a Schooner, about  
56 Tons Burthen, a prime Sailer, and well built. For  
further Particulars enquire of Edes and Gill.

## VARIETY of GOODS,

Exceeding Cheap for CASH,  
TO BE SOLD BY

Herman & Andrew Brimmer;

At their Shop next Door to the Sign of the Lamb, S. E. d.  
By Wholesale and Retail,

Being a General Assortment of English,  
India and Scotch Goods, imported in the last Ships.

Among which are,

A Variety of Lutestrings, Taffaties,  
Padufoys and Damasks.

A good Assortment of Hard & Cutlery

WARE,

Handsome japan'd Tea Urns, Decanter Stands,  
Neat polish'd Snuffers, ditto on Stands,  
Table Bells, Quadrill Boxes and Pearl Fishes,  
Handsome Muffs and Trimmings,  
A few Pieces best Bedtick, English Goloshoes, Clogs,  
and best Russell Shoes and Pumps, Lynn ditto,  
Spices of all Sorts, Bohoa Tea,  
Loaf Sugar by the Cask or less,  
Powder—Shott—Bar Lead,  
English and German Steel,  
Large Assortment of Mohair Basket Buttons,  
Plated, gilt and lacquer'd ditto,  
Wax Taper Candles and Boxes,  
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8 Taylor's Window Glass,  
&c. &c. &c.

## Millenery Goods, &c.

At Mrs. Hooper's,

In *Auchmuty's Lane* near Liberty-Tree, Boston.

A fresh Supply of the newest Kinds  
MILLENNERY GOODS, just received by the last Ships  
from London, and to be sold very Cheap for ready Mo-  
ney, consisting of very neat Brussels and Flanders Lap-  
pets, with Laces of all sorts, newest fashion Gauzer,  
Lawn, Muslin, Ribbons, Silver Blond Lace, Italian  
Flowers, rich Brocades, plain and figur'd Lutestrings,  
Mantuas and Decapier, plain and laced Satins of all  
Colours, genteel Muffs, Hats and Bonnets, with a few  
ready-made Womensilly English Caps, with all other  
Kinds Millenery Articles, &c.

## STATIONARY.

A neat Assortment of Writing, Car-  
tridge, Clothiers and Bonnet Paper, Account Books,  
Dutch Quills, Holman's London Ink Powder, &c. To  
be sold cheaper than at any Store in Town.

By CHARLES DABNEY,

At his Shop in Marlborough-Street, Boston.

Where may also be had,

Every Kind of Peice Goods that are  
usually Imported from London, and much cheaper than  
they are commonly sold, for the Cash—Also an  
Assortment of Irish Linnen, Sheeting Hollands, Clout-  
ing Diaper, Diaper Table Cloths, and a few Pieces of  
very neat Mantua Silks, to be sold for the Sterling Cost  
and Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joseph Rotch & Sons,

At their Store in King-Street.

Best Petersburg Hemp, Russia & Ravens  
Dick, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Alum and  
Copperas in Barrels. Also a small Quantity of Glou-  
cester Cheese.

## WANTED

A good burthenfome double-deck'd  
Vessel about 150 or 160 Tons, not exceeding two  
Years old. Any Person having such an one to sell may  
hear of a Purchaser at the Printer's.

## All Persons Indebted to the Estate

of John Gould, Esq; late of Boston, Merchant, deceased,  
are desired to make immediate Payment to Thomas Brown,  
Attorney to Sarah Troutbeck, sole Executrix to the last  
Will and Testament of the Deceased: And all who have  
Demands upon said Estate are desired to bring them to the  
said Attorney, in Order to a speedy Settlement.

\* The Distilling Business is still  
carried on, and all the Customers to the Deceased are in-  
vited to apply or send for what Rum, &c. they may want  
occasionally, as they may depend upon being supplied  
upon the best Terms, and with as much Care and Dispatch  
as formerly.

All Persons that are indebted to, or  
have any Demands upon the Estate of Onisphorus Tile-  
ston, late of Boston, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring  
in their Accounts to Thomas Tileston, sole Administra-  
tor on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.

N. B. Lumber of all Kinds sold as  
usual; also a large Quantity of Window Frames and  
Sashes for 8 by 10 and 7 by 9 Glass; a Number of  
choice Doors, 3 and 6 Panels, wrought on both Sides,  
from Larch and a Quarter to two Inch & a Quarter Thick,  
made of good Stuff and well seasoned, having been put  
together two Years. Also to be Let, a Gundilo and  
Tackle-Falls of sundry sorts by THOMAS TILESTON.

## IRISH LINNENS.

A few Pieces of Irish Linnens, of  
different Numbers and Prices, to be sold at the Sterling  
Cost and Charges. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

A young Woman with a good  
young Breast of Milk, wants to take a Child to suckle  
at Dorchester. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes  
and Gill.



TO LET,

A FARM in CHELSEA,  
containing 150 Acres, with a large House  
and Barn, to be enter'd on the first of  
April next. Also to sell a likely Negro  
Woman brought up in Town, about 24  
Years of Age: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, by  
us the Subscribers, at the House of Capt. James Pollard,  
in Westford, on the 20th Day of February next, at Three  
o'Clock in the Afternoon—A good Farm lying on the  
great Road, about three Quarters of a Mile from the  
Meeting-House in Westford, with a large House & Barn,  
and a good Orchard, with Pasturing, and Ploughing in  
the same, with a good Brook running through the same,  
being about 60 or 70 Acres of Land. The Farm now  
is in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Read. It will be  
sold on said Day, unless sold by private Sale before. It  
is likely the Payment may be easy to the Buyer. The  
Condition of Sale will be given at the Time and Place  
aforeaid.

JOSEPH READ,

ESSENER STONE.

Westford, Jan. 14, 1772.

TO BE SOLD BY

Charles Hamock,

At his Wine Cellar, in Royal-Exchange-Lane,  
CHOICE French Brandy; Frontinac and Malaga  
Wine. Likewise a general Assortment of other  
Wines, suitable for this Market. (J. S. 6w.)

## Whereas at a Meeting of the Pro-

prietors of Lanesborough, in the county of Berkshire, (leg-  
ally warn'd) holden on the 22d day of March, 1770—  
Voted and granted the sum of twelve shillings on each  
original right in said town (public rights excepted) to make  
and repair the roads in said town, and also at a meeting  
of said proprietors by adjournment holden on the 25th  
day of June, 1770—Voted and granted the sum of four  
shillings on each right to enable the treasurer to discharge  
the proprietor's debts that was then due—and whereas  
there are some of said proprietor's delinquent, and have  
not paid said taxes the whole or some part of each of the  
following original rights are delinquent, viz. No. 9, 41,  
5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29,  
32, 36, 41, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65,  
66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 82, 90, 91, 92, and  
94—THESE are therefore to notify said delinquent,  
that their lands will be sold (as the law directs) at pub-  
lic vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr.  
James Loomis, innholder, in said town of Lanesborough,  
on Thursday the 27th day of February next, at ten o'clock  
beforenoon, and so by adjournment if need be, from time to  
time, until the whole be sold, unless said taxes together  
with the charges be paid to Nehemiah Bull, Esq; treasurer  
for said proprietors before said day of sale for the use and  
purposes above-mentioned.

Lanesborough, 23d December, 1771. Andrew Squier } Committee for  
John Powell } sale of delin-  
James Loomis } quent parcels.

IMPORTED, and to be sold by

Samuel Gardner Jarvis,

Enquire at Joseph Rotch & Son's Store in King-Street;  
CORDAGE, Broad Cloths, Strouds, 6-4, 7-8, 8-4,  
9-4 and 10-4 Blankets, Pepper, Loaf and Brown  
Sugars, Florence Oil, best Hyson Tea at 18s. 4d. Sou-  
choing ditto at 10s. 9d. per Pound; also a Quantity of  
Alwives.

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